

Most Frequently Asked Questions

Asbestos Containing Materials and Waste Materials Renovation/Demolition Contractor Licensing/Accreditation of Disciplines

Information noted below deal with: Contractor licensing from the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors (LSLBC), accreditation of workers and supervisors from LDEQ, dealing with roofing, both Category I (asphalt based) and Category II (cement based) and Category I vinyl asbestos floor tile, mastic, and/or pipelines where to find asbestos regulations, Notification requirements, removal of slabs from demolished buildings, disposal of regulated and non-regulated asbestos containing material, recognition of training organizations, and records from the beginning of Louisiana becoming an authorized state for asbestos.

A. Contractor Licensing/ Accreditation

1. Question:

What Licenses are required by the State of Louisiana to work as an Asbestos Contractor performing renovations and/or demolitions?

Response:

Contractors performing regulated asbestos abatement must be licensed by the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors. Licensing for asbestos abatement is under the Commercial license with a specialty in Asbestos. Additional information for licensing can be found on the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors web site at <http://www.LSLBC.louisiana.gov/> or by calling (225) 765-2301.

One of the licensing requirements is that one Supervisor/Contractor acting as the qualifying party or responsible individual for the company, must be accredited with LDEQ in order to get a license. The Licensing Board has expedited testing and Board approval for hurricane asbestos related work. The time frame was approximately 2 weeks last year. Please contact the Licensing Board to determine if this expedited license is still in effect.

2. Question:

What asbestos accreditations are required for individuals by La. Dept. of Environmental Quality?

Response:

Following approval from the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors, all abatement workers and supervisors performing work in Louisiana are required to be accredited by LDEQ. The Asbestos Accreditation Form (AAC-1) can be found on the main LDEQ Asbestos webpage at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx>. Note: There is a fee for emergency processing (3 days or less). Due to the increased amount of work, normal processing at this time is approximately 3-4 weeks.

All personnel working as Asbestos Workers, Supervisor/Contractors (including air monitoring personnel), Inspectors, Management Planners, or Project Designers must be accredited by Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Initial and subsequent refresher AHERA training by an EPA recognized training provider or training provider recognized by a state program with EPA authorization is required for accreditation as well as a picture for an I.D. card, and fees. An Asbestos Accreditation Application (AAC-1) as well as a list of Louisiana recognized Asbestos Training Providers and course schedules can

be found can be found on the LDEQ Asbestos web page at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx>. An additional 2 hour Louisiana regulations training class from a Louisiana recognized training provider is required. However, this requirement is waived for hurricane work.

3. Question:

How can I become accredited to work with asbestos activities in the state of Louisiana?

How long does it take to become accredited in an asbestos discipline in this state?

Response:

The LDEQ has expedited the accreditation process for the Hurricane affected areas, including Hurricane related abatement, and is able to give accreditation by letter, if necessary with required information. Follow up certificates will be generated as soon as possible for all approved applicants. During the review process, if an applicant does not have the necessary credentials, additional paperwork will be requested. If the paperwork is not submitted, the accreditation for that person will be withdrawn. See the most Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, specifically information on **Asbestos Clean-up** on the main LDEQ website for abatement and training notification allowances with a 24-hour notification after commencement, and waiver of the Louisiana 2-hour regulations class or at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/36/Default.aspx>.

B. Regulations on Asbestos

1. Question:

Where can I find the regulations on Asbestos demolition and renovation activities?

Response:

The Louisiana Air Quality Regulations, Chapter 51 (Section 5151) regarding Asbestos Demolition and Renovation abatement activities as well as Chapter 27, accreditation of Workers, Supervisor/Contractors (including air monitoring personnel), Inspectors, Management Planners, and Project Designers are located at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>. Any non-Hurricane work requires an additional 2-hour Louisiana regulations course from a Louisiana Training Provider, if your initial course was taken from a non-Louisiana recognized Training Provider.

C. Asbestos Demolition and/or Renovation Notifications

1. Question:

What Notifications are required by La. Dept. of Environmental Quality for Demolition and/or renovation activities?

Response:

Notification of any Demolition activity regardless of whether the building contains asbestos must be submitted to the LDEQ via a Negative Declaration (AAC-2) form which can be found on the Asbestos web site. There is no fee to submit a Negative Declaration (AAC-2) form, and it may be faxed in to begin the mandatory 10-work day notice.

Notification of any Renovation activity which disturbs Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) requires a 10-work day notice. The typed/completed form must be mailed or hand delivered with fee. See AAC-2 form for fee information. The Asbestos Notification form for Demolition or Renovation (AAC-2) can be found at the LDEQ Asbestos webpage at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251>. Note: 10-work day notification is waved for the affected Hurricane area; however, notification is required within 24 hours of abatement commencement.

D. Asbestos Containing Roofing, Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT), or Pipelines

1. Question:

In removing vinyl asbestos floor tile (VAT) is it within the regulations to remove the floor tile with a heat machine without a containment provided that the floor tile comes up in whole pieces and not broken?

Also, is it within the regulations to remove the mastic without containment provided we remove it by hand and do not use any mechanical means such as a floor buffer with a scrub pad.

Response:

Yes, in removing vinyl asbestos floor tile (VAT), you may, in accordance with the regulations, remove asbestos containing floor tile with a heat machine without a containment provided that the floor tile comes up in relatively whole pieces and not crumbled. Mastic may also be removed without containment provided it is removed by hand and any mechanical means is not used, such as a floor buffer with a scrub pad.

Mastic is harder to remove than VAT. Some contractors use chemicals to dissolve the mastic. Usually, when completing a mastic removal job, there is no glue left to hold the asbestos fibers in place, therefore, such fibers may remain. In order to keep asbestos fibers from becoming airborne, **be sure to lock down any fibers with an approved penetrable encapsulant after the removal project has been completed.**

2. Question:

At the XYZ school, we are needing to renovate some of our floors, and part of the floors have vinyl asbestos tiles from the mid to late 1970s that I assume have asbestos. They are in good condition, but do not look good. Do I need to get permission, fill out a form, or anything special to let bids on the removal and replacement of the floor tiles in question?

Response:

The removal of this type of floor may or may not be regulated depending on how the floor is removed.

Vinyl Asbestos Tile (VAT) is considered a Category 1 material. Basically, if the VAT not subjected to chipping, sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, then it is not regulated. If a chipper or other mechanical means is used it will probably become regulated & subject to all asbestos regulations. You can use, heat, dry ice, water, etc. & remove by hand basically keeping most of the material intact & the VAT will not be considered "Regulated."

1- 10-day notification using an AAC-2 form at the main LDEQ Asbestos webpage at

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251>.

2- Use of a Licensed Contractor

3- Accredited personnel, including Workers, project Contractor/ Supervisors, and Project Designer (for any school K-post graduate).

3- Wetting, Leak-tight containers, use of a SW Transporter (required whether it is regulated or not), and proper disposal (required whether it is regulated or not).

Basically all of the asbestos regulations in LAC 33:III.5151 and 27 can be found on the main Asbestos webpage at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>

See the definitions below to determine whether the material is or will be regulated:

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM:

- a. friable asbestos material;

- b. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
- c. Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or
- d. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this Subchapter.

Friable Asbestos Material—any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM, or an equivalent EPA approved estimation technique, or assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos-containing material.

3. Question

I have my commercial roofing license with the state of Louisiana. My question is: “Do I need any additional licenses to remove the asbestos (following OSHA standards?). Also, if my workers are accredited in another state is their license accepted for work in Louisiana?

Response:

Contractors performing “regulated” asbestos abatement must be licensed by the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors. Licensing for “regulated” asbestos abatement does require a Commercial license with a specialty in Asbestos. Additional information for asbestos licensing can be found on the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors (LSLBC) web site at <http://www.LSLBC.louisiana.gov/> or by calling (225) 765-2301.

However, if you have acquired a general license with the LSLBC and you will be removing Category I type asbestos roofing (asphalt based roofing), that type of roofing is a non-regulated material and a commercial license with a specialty in asbestos is not required by the LSLBC.

If you are removing Category II type asbestos roofing (cement based shingle roofing), the type of license is determined by the manner in which the Cat II cement based asbestos shingles are removed. As long as the shingles are not subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, abrading, crushed, or thrown, and the material is taken off by hand with minimal breakage, the asbestos shingles should not be made regulated. If the shingles remain in good condition, the material is a non-regulated material and a commercial license with a specialty in asbestos is not required by the LSLBC.

Similarly, if the asbestos material is “not regulated”, training and accreditation for workers and supervisors by LDEQ is not required. However, work practice standards which minimize any risks by using water and minimize breakage to minimize your health risks while removing, bagging, and transporting this type of waste material. See OSHA for OSHA requirements.

However, if removing “regulated” asbestos containing material, all persons involved, such as workers and supervisors must be accredited in Louisiana regardless if accredited in another state. To apply, each person must complete an AAC-1 form which can be found at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx>. AHERA training is required. If training was performed in a state not recognized by Louisiana, an additional 2-hour Louisiana regulations training is required.

Disposal of the non-regulated asbestos Cat I and Cat II is regulated and must be disposed in a permitted Solid Waste Landfill that has a management plan in place to handle such material. The material may be brought to the landfill in bulk in a polyethylene lined truck or trailer, or bagged in heavy duty leaf or other

heavy duty trash bags. This type of material may be disposed at a Type III Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris landfill if permitted to accept this waste and has a management plan in place. Type I and II landfills may also accept this type of waste if permitted to do so. Following is a link to find a list of these types of landfills, <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/259/Default.aspx>.

In addition, attached is a link in which “regulated” asbestos material may be disposed with a manifest issued by the department, or “non-regulated” asbestos material that may be disposed without the use of a manifest. Call the landfill ahead to ensure that they accept “non-regulated” asbestos material without the use of a manifest. <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx> under the heading: Louisiana Recognized Asbestos Landfills.

Please see the definition of Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material in the Air regulations: LAC 33:III.5151.B at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>, or as noted below:

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM):

- a. friable asbestos material;
- b. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
- c. Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or
- d. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this Subchapter.

4. Question:

What is involved in removing asbestos roofing slates from a commercial one story building? Is that cost effective?

Response:

The LDEQ does not deal with cost effectiveness. Consult Licensed Contractors for cost information.

Basically, if you are talking about a single dwelling residence or up to (1) four-plex, this material is not regulated if it is owned by a single homeowner. Also see information below.

If the structure is owned by a commercial or industrial entity, see the following:

LDEQ regulates the proper disposal of asbestos. As long as the asbestos containing material is in good condition and is secured on the house, regulations do not cover transportation for moving a residential structure. To ensure that shingles and/or siding are secure, wrap the house in polyethylene or similar lining prior to transport.

Asbestos roofing slates are considered a Category II asbestos-containing material (ACM). Basically, if the Category II asbestos-containing material is not subjected to crushing, chipping, sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, then it is not regulated. If material becomes regulated during the course of removal, the removal is subject to all regulations if owned by a commercial or industrial entity. You can remove these asbestos tiles by hand, basically keeping most of the material intact & the Category II ACM will not be considered “Regulated.”

The La. Air Quality regulations can be found at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>

See the definition of “**Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM)**” above to determine whether the material is or will be regulated:

If the material is made regulated during the course of removal, the following is required:

- 1- 10-day notification using an AAC-2 form
- 2- Use of a Licensed Asbestos Contractor
- 3- Accredited personnel, including Workers, Contractor/ Supervisors, and Project Designer s(for any school K-post graduate).
- 4- Wetting, Leak-tight containers, use of a LDEQ recognized Solid Waste Transporter (SW Transporters are required to be recognized by LDEQ whether it is regulated or not), and proper solid waste disposal (required whether it is regulated or not).
- 5- Basically all of the regulations in LAC 33:III.5151 and LAC 33:III.Chapter 27 apply.

Asbestos website for further info: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251>

5. Question:

I work with a pipeline company and typically, during the year, have very small repair jobs that create very small amounts of asbestos. Do I have to call out a certified asbestos contractor each time a small job is required; and do we have to go through the ADVF process each time a very small job crops up?

Is there a way to handle these more efficiently from a company standpoint?

Response:

If the mastic, which is a Category 1 asbestos-containing material (ACM), can be removed without making it “regulated”, the company does not need to notify LDEQ or hire a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. The problem comes in when the company makes the material "regulated" when removing this type of material. Sanding, grinding, cutting, chipping, or abrading will make this material regulated. See the definition of Regulated ACM below.

The mastic may be removed using heat, dry ice, or chemicals without making it regulated, if properly completed. In addition, if the material is removed properly, all that would be required for the workers would be OSHA training. Consult federal OSHA regs: 29 CFR.

It is suggested that specific questions regarding this type of removal be directed to the LDEQ Surveillance Division staff in the region of the project location before conducting a removal job in order to head off any problems.

Click on this link for Regional map and Regional Contact Information:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx>

LDEQ regulations: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>

Subchapter M. Asbestos

LAC 33:III.§5151. Emission Standard for Asbestos

5151.B Definitions

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM):

- a. friable asbestos material;
- b. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
- c. Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or

d. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this Subchapter.

6. Question:

In removing asbestos floor tile is it within the regulations to remove the floor tile with a heat machine without a containment provided that the floor tile comes up in whole pieces and not broken?

Also is it within the regulations to remove the mastic without containment provided we remove it by hand and do not use any mechanical means such as a floor buffer with a scrub pad.

Response:

Yes, in removing asbestos floor tile, you may, in accordance with the regulations, remove asbestos containing floor tile with a heat machine without a containment provided that the floor tile comes up in whole pieces and not broken, and remove the mastic without a containment provided it is removed by hand and any mechanical means is not used, such as a floor buffer with a scrub pad.

Mastic is harder to remove-Some contractors use chemicals. Usually, when completing a mastic removal job, there is no glue left to hold the asbestos fibers in place, therefore, such fibers remain. In order to keep asbestos fibers from becoming airborne, **be sure to lock down any fibers after the removal project has been completed.**

7. Question: Are there any codes prohibiting the replacement of asphalt roofing shingles or transite siding?

Response: No, there are no codes prohibiting the recycling or replacement of that type of material. However, the material is hard to find. In speaking with roofers, be sure that the tabs to fasten the shingles on the roof are on the shingles when purchasing this material.

E. [Accredited Asbestos Project Designer Requirements](#)

1. Question:

I am a licensed asbestos inspector in the State of Louisiana, and a Certified Industrial Hygienist. My client would like to remove resilient floor tile containing ACM in a New Orleans church. He has asked for me to provide a safe work plan for accomplishing this task. Must I have an Asbestos Project Designer license to prepare safe work plan/specifications for this contractor to remove this non-friable material, or is this an exempted activity? If not exempted, can you give me your recommendation? He apparently cannot find a licensed Asbestos Project Designer.

Response:

As long as he does not make the vinyl asbestos floor tile "regulated," the removal contractor does not need an asbestos license and the workers do not need to be accredited.

Using means such as water, chemicals, dry ice, or heat should not make the material regulated when removing.

As long as the resilient floor tile remains in good condition, an ADVF (asbestos manifest) would not be needed. However, if a chipper or other mechanical means is used to remove the vinyl asbestos tile (VAT), the tile would be "regulated." Please see the definition of Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material in the Air regulations: LAC 33:III.5151.B at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>.

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM):

- a. friable asbestos material;
- b. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
- c. Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or
- d. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this Subchapter.

See the federal OSHA work standards for personnel protection and monitoring.

2. Question:

At the last yearly meeting, there was a discussion about experienced people (non architects or engineers) being able to get certification as a project designer.

Has there been any provision made in the regulations for this? If I go ahead and take the designer class will I be able to get the LDEQ certification?

Response:

Emergency qualifications for Asbestos Project Designer (PD) have been added to the Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order.

If you meet the qualifications as stated in the most current Amended Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order for any of the Hurricanes in their specific areas, you may attend the Asbestos Project Designer class and apply for accreditation using the AAC-1 form, to become a Project Designer. This accreditation exemption is allowed only for work in the current hurricane area. See information on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2570>.

F. LDEQ Asbestos Records

1. Question:

I am a lawyer and I represent a person in a case based on his development of mesothelioma. In identifying his potential sources of asbestos exposures, we wanted to follow up and wondered if you had information. “He did a survey in connection with the He was surveying the area where there were buildings on (address) which were being torn down that contained (or possibly contained) asbestos.” “At the time, there was demolition work going on at the (to convert bldg to shopping mall). I know that these types of structures had lots of ACM (vats were insulated, steam pipes, boilers, etc) and wondered if you had information on this building.”

Response:

Louisiana’s Asbestos program did not begin until 1985 or 1986.

We do not have records of any facilities containing asbestos with the exception of schools and state buildings, for which Asbestos Management Plans are required, unless individuals elected to submit this information to the Department.

However, after 1985 or 1986, not sure of the exact date, sometime after the program began, if a Renovation or Demolition occurred, facilities were required to notify this agency.

For any requests for records, you will need to contact the Public Records Section. Information on the LDEQ Public records Section can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2231/Default.aspx>, or you may search online at this site for information.

G. Demolition-Removal of Slab

1. Question:

I have a project with buildings that have been demolished down to the slab. The owner now wants to demo the concrete slabs also. The floor tile is not asbestos, but there is a light layer of old (asbestos) glue on the slab.

Can this concrete be demolished and then sent to a construction debris landfill and not a hazardous waste landfill? Is there a written regulation on this I can reference?

Response:

Yes, the glue would be considered Category 1 asbestos-containing materials & can be disposed in a solid waste C&D landfill. However, the concrete contaminated with asbestos material cannot be crushed or grinded for recycled material or disposal.

You can look at the definition of Regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) in the air regulations, LAC 33:III.5151.B, to determine if the glue is considered RACM. If not part of the definition, then it is not regulated.

Definition of Regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM):

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM):

- a. friable asbestos material;
- b. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
- c. Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or
- d. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this Subchapter.

You can also look at the definition of Construction and Demolition debris in the Solid Waste (SW) regulations for disposal or contact the Water & Waste Division, SW Section at LDEQ if you have further questions regarding disposal.

Definition of Construction and Demolition Debris on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674> on the LDEQ website. or definition as noted below:

Construction/Demolition Debris—nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction or demolition project, but excluding asbestos-contaminated waste, white goods, furniture, trash, or treated lumber. The admixture of construction and demolition debris with more than five percent by volume of paper associated with such debris or any other type of solid waste (excluding woodwaste or yard trash) will cause it to be classified as other than construction/demolition debris.

Both the Air Quality regulations & Solid Waste regulations can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674> on the LDEQ website.

H. Training Organization Requirements

1. Question:

Our training organization is located out of the state, but is recognized by EPA. (1) Do we have to be recognized by LDEQ to hold classes in Louisiana for workers to operate within the state? (2) Do we need to have an office located in Louisiana?

Response:

(1) As long as the training organization is a recognized AHERA training provider that is recognized by a state that is EPA authorized, the training provider may train in this state. The training provider must notify and receive approval to train in Louisiana from the state where recognition is held. Training certificates must comply with the EPA Model Accreditation Plan in order for LDEQ to accept the training certificates for accreditation. The LDEQ also requests that the Asbestos Accreditation Form (AAC-1) be downloaded from the LDEQ Asbestos web page (See response to Question 6).

Regulations on Louisiana DEQ accreditation can be found in the Louisiana Air Quality Regulations, LAC 33.III.Chapter 27, Section 2799.F.5.a.

“Unique sequentially-numbered certificates must be issued to students who successfully pass the training course. The numbered certificate must indicate the student’s name, his or her driver’s license or state identification number and the issuing state, the course completed, and the dates of the course and the examination when applicable. The certificate must also include an expiration date for training that is one year after the date on which the student completed the course. The name, address, and telephone number of the training organization must also be indicated on the certificate. The discipline for which training was received shall be stated on each certificate, and a statement must be included that the person receiving the certificate has completed the requisite training for asbestos accreditation as required under TSCA Title II. States or training providers who reaccredit persons based upon completion of required refresher training must also provide accreditation certificates with all of the above information, except the examination date may be omitted.

(2) It is not necessary for the non-Louisiana recognized organization to maintain an office within the boundaries of Louisiana to teach LDEQ accredited asbestos classes. However, if you apply for Louisiana Training Provider Recognition, an office or similar setup is required for paperwork audits. See the LDEQ Asbestos website for **Asbestos Training Provider Recognition Form (AAC-3)** and **Asbestos Trainer Recognition Form (AAC-4)** if you wish to apply for recognition in Louisiana. The forms may be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251>.

Please email me at Jodi.Miller@la.gov if you have any questions.

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